

# BOSTON

# MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER

STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME XIII. NO. 139.

SATURDAY

## HARD OF HEARING.

MR PRINTER—Whatever has a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, ought to be published and made known to the distressed and to the sick.—*Extract from Dr. Franklin's Works.*

YORK COUNTY, PA. Sept. 1st, 1837.

DEAR SIR—I have been informed of your helping those that were troubled with deafness, and as I have, for fifteen years past, been more or less troubled with this affliction; and by the information I have of your honor and good sense, I put complete confidence in sending money to you, and expecting not only an answer, but help also.

I have heretofore heard much about such a man as you, but never saw the person who had received any benefit from your medical skill, until Mr John Chandler, one of our neighbors, after his deafness, has got his hearing again as good as ever, and by him learning where you live, I make hold in addressing you, in hopes that I may receive the same help, and get my hearing also, as my neighbor Chandler did.

I send Five Dollars, and be pleased to send the remedy for two persons, as I told you sometimes do for that sum, one for a poor neighbor of mine, and wish you would do as well to me as you have done to others.

Do—try your best, and make me hear again, as I and all our neighbors have such great need in what we have heard and seen. Your friend and well-wisher.

J. TISSANY,  
YORK COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Dr Green, Bethlehem, Pa.

N. B.—Some folks in our parts have had their eyesight restored, through the strengthening virtues of the same remedy that restored the hearing of Joseph Chandler. This gives to us additional hopes of help.

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## MARLBORO' HOTEL.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is

now ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged and neatly painted and papered.

The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pins will be spared to furnish the table with every delicacy the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will

also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious

worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, no company be received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principle, and while

not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suites of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

N. ROGERS.

6m je22

## WORCESTER HOUSE.

The subscriber is taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room is furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.

Messrs will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.

All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.

The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.

LYSANDER C. CLARK.

Worcester, June 7, 1837.

6m je22

## BILLINGS' COFFEE ROOMS.

NO. 19 INNISFELD STREET.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that commodious and central stand, No. 5 Devonshire street, lately occupied by Mr. Goss; and having improved and newly furnished it, has opened it for the reception of company. It has a well stocked, large, good Cook, and attentive Waiters, and will be ready at all times to supply Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers. His Liquors are of the choicest kinds.

924 eop LUTHER BILLINGS.

## FARM FOR SALE.

In Billerica, the road from the meeting house to Lexington, containing one hundred and seventy acres, to well-tilled with stone walls, upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House; Barn, Cider Mill and house, Sheds, & Distance from Boston 16 miles—from L. well 7 miles, Tewksbury easy. Apply to LEVI BA ON, 5 Fulton street, SUMNER GROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber the same as I do.

WILLIAM MANN.

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## WAREHOUSE TO LET.

No 13 and 14 Granite St., Commercial wharf, recently occupied by this subscriber. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis' wharf. 11 mth

## HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.

A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st., with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacifice with immediate possession, if applied for very soon.

11 mth

## TO LET.

The chambers over store No 12 Water street, suitable for the Dry Goods business. Apply at the Store.

Aug 19

## TO BE LET.

A Store in Federal street, recently occupied as a Grocery, with fixtures complete, a good cellar, and every convenience for business. Apply at this office. 11 mth

## TO LET.

A Shop in Joy's Building. Apply to S. SIBLEY, 7 Washington street. 11 mth

## TO LET.

A convenient brick house, in whole or in two parts, being calculated for two families—situated on the N.W. corner of Endicott and Taucher streets. Inquire of JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 11 mth

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## TO LET.

A tenement in Lynde street. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 11 mth

## TO LET.

Part of a new genteel brick house, situated in the west part of the city, containing 6 or 7 rooms, aqueduct water, yard, shed, good cellar, &c, to a genteel family, so as to be indebted to some of the first in Europe and this country. The terms are moderate! The perfection of every operation guaranteed! Hours of business 10 to 12, A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Office for the present No 30 Federal street, near Milk street. 11 mth

## TO LET.

On South Cedar street, a good brick house, containing 8 or 9 rooms, suitable for two families—water, sheep, yard, &c—rent \$225, on a lease. U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square. 11 mth

## TO LET.

A three story brick house containing 9 rooms, No 57 Temple street. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. 11 mth

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A convenient dwelling for two small families in Villalba place, containing nine rooms. For terms apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. 11 mth

## TO LET.

Three rooms in the vicinity of State street, suitable for lodging rooms or for offices. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 11 mth

## TO LET.

On West Centre street, part of a genteel brick house containing 5 or 6 rooms, water, &c, suitable for a small genteel family—rent \$100. U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square. 11 mth

## TO LET.

Three or four rooms on Washington street. Also, two rooms on Sea street—three rooms on Endicott street. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square. 11 mth

## HOUSES.

A number of good houses are wanted to hire or purchase immediately, by U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square. 11 mth

## TO RENT.

A house in Ash street. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 11 mth

## SUPERIOR GUITAR STRINGS.

just received by BATES & TOLMAN, No 6, Court street. 11 mth

SATURDAY

MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

## CERTIFICATES TO DR BONAUD.

DR BONAUD, with thankfulness to the public for their estimation of his Vegetable Medicine, and happy that he has it in his power to furnish the public with a truly valuable preparation, has the honor to offer for inspection and as a proof of the virtue of his Curative Panacea, the annexed certificates from respectable individuals of this city who have tested its power.

Boston, Aug 25, 1837.

Dr Bonaud, Dear Sir—

In accordance with your request, I would state that your Vegetable Medicine has done for me that which I never expected to see accomplished. My complaint (Fistula) seemed to be more than equal to the means employed to eradicate it.

Accidentally seeing your advertisement in one of our Boston newspapers, it induced me to give the medicine a trial.

After a few doses, perhaps twenty, I found the fistula began to heat, and now, at this present writing, it appears to be healed. Had it not been for your very valuable medicine, in all probability I should now be afflicted with this ulcer.

S. N. D. 62 Washington st.

DEAR SIR—I have been informed of your helping those that were troubled with deafness, and as I have, for fifteen years past, been more or less troubled with this affliction; and by the information I have of your honor and good sense, I put complete confidence in sending money to you, and expecting not only an answer, but help also.

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after his deafness, has got his hearing again as good as ever, and by him learning where you live, I make hold in addressing you, in hopes that I may receive the same help, and get my hearing also, as my neighbor Chandler did.

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J. TISSANY,  
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To Dr Green, Bethlehem, Pa.

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N. B.—Some folks in our parts have had

but broken promises, bad faith, bankrupt corporations, cheated creditors, and a ruined people?" Glorious result! Let Mr W., and his senatorial coadjutors, calmly seat amidst the ruins they have made, now joyfully contemplate the effects of their labors, and luxuriate in the destruction which their fatal ambition, and their indiscriminate opposition to all the best measures of the government have at last effected.

Mr Webster says again, "I know that the system of bank credit must always rest on a specie basis, and that it constantly needs to be strictly guarded, and properly restrained. But it would be to our everlasting reproach, it would be placing us below the general level of the intelligence of civilized states, to admit that we cannot contrive means to enjoy the benefit of bank circulation and of avoiding, at the same time, its dangers. Indeed, sir, no contrivance is necessary," &c. "While banks are bound to redeem their bills, by paying gold and silver on demand," &c. "the currency is safe and convenient." Obstinately false, woful experience, now shows too well that Mr W. was mistaken. The present state of the banks and the currency, after only two or three short years, prove Mr Webster's theory to be mere theory. The practical knowledge and shrewdness of the administration fore-saw what Mr Webster's theory told him could never take place. We are now, then, according to Mr W., "below the general intelligence of civilized states." We have not "contrived to avoid the dangers" of a bank paper currency.

We quote only one more passage. "If we were driven back to an entire gold and silver currency, the necessary and inevitable consequence would be that all trade must fall into the hands of large capitalists. This is so plain, that no man of reflection can doubt it." Nobly ever thought of "driving us back to an entire gold and silver currency?" But even if we were so driven back, the consequence would not necessarily follow, which he says would be inevitable. "This is so plain, that no man of reflection can doubt it." If the currency were specie, then there would be, as there are now, retired capitalists, rich heirs, minors under guardianship, literary and charitable institutions with large funds, trustees of various kinds holding immense sums of money, and other possessors of specie capital, whence, as was the case before banks and paper money were invented, the honest, enterprising, and indolent poor would obtain loans of capital, with which to prosecute trade and other business. So, also, the credit which one trader gives to another for merchandise, whether rich or poor, is in no way dependent on banks or bank bills. It has existed and would exist again with an entire specie currency. Now, these various kinds of funds are clothed in the form of bank capital, &c., and are thus loaned to traders, by banks. If Banks did not exist, the same funds would be loaned through the medium of brokers, or trustees, or agents of some kind or other. They could not be annihilated. All this talk about the non-existence of credit in the case of specie currency, and the consequent prostration of the prosperity of the poor, is moonshine: there is no solidity in it. A child may almost see the utter inconclusiveness of such reasoning, and the least knowledge of former times will array facts in opposition to it. We do not mean to say that the bank system may not have extended, to a certain degree, loans and trade on credit, or that banks have not, in many respects, been beneficial to the poorer class of traders. They undoubtedly have. In many cases, too, on the other hand, they have operated injuriously. But that a specie currency would do away with the credit system, is by no means true.

It is quite amusing to hear Mr W. moaning over the prospective loss of credit to the poor, and the consequent diminution of their business, when he and his party have so recently introduced the "cash-duty system," expressly for the purpose of diminishing the credit and the business of the poor trader!—It was then truly said, that by giving credit for duties the poor trader was furnished with a capital by government, by means of which he was enabled to extend his business further than suited the convenience of the rich trader and the rich manufacturer; so, in order to diminish that trade and credit, the scheme of cash duties was got up by Mr Webster's rich friends,—those kind, disinterested, souls, (so very fearful now that the poor traders should be injured!) on purpose to clip the wings of these same poor traders! This shows, with sufficient plainness, how much real sympathy these leading whigs have for the poor. LET THE POOR BEWARE OF THEM.

#### MR FLETCHER'S SPEECH.

We have not time, or room, prior to the Election, to present a full review of the Speech of Mr Fletcher, in Faneuil Hall, and it is probably unnecessary, as the principal topics contained in it, of national interest, have been fully discussed in Congress and the newspapers, and our readers have had the various subjects presented to them in every point of view. There is one matter, however, introduced by him, which, from his position could only be known by him, upon which we would say a few words.

Mr Fletcher, in strong and impassioned language, denounces the Committee of Ways and Means as being under the direction of the Executive. He says, "I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House came to the House ready drawn from the Executive. The Representatives are mere machines. Every measure is an Executive measure"—and much more to the same purpose. Will it not surprise the hearers of Mr Fletcher that they are informed that scarcely one of the important bills passed by the House, originated with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, of which he was a member, but were sent to the House by the Senate? And will they not be further astonished if they believe Mr Fletcher, that he, their Representative in Congress, in cases of so much importance as to induce him to say—"I solemnly warn you against this terrible concentration of power in the hands of the Executive—I see in it a most alarming danger, threatening the liberties of the country"—should have continued in Congress without uttering one word of protest or displeasure against this monstrous usurpation?

Whether the bills reported by Committees are prepared by the various Departments whose duties they affect or not, we do not know, but, sure we are, that, if when Congress assembled for the express purpose of attending to the concerns of the Treasury Department, that branch of the Government had not been ready to present their wishes in some definite form, the whole country would have cried out shame on their culpable negligence. This is supposing that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had received the bills from the Executive, which Mr Fletcher would not have known, unless informed by the Chairman, which he does not say was the case. Does not every body know, also, that bills are drawn always for Committees when they wish it or cannot bestow the time or attention to the necessary technicalities? If Mr Fletcher does not know it, and perhaps he does not, as he never had any legislative experience, let him ask any one of the three-score representatives from Boston and they will tell him it is so. If the National Executive ever sent any bill to any Committee of the House of Representatives, it was only upon the ground of saving Committees the labor and waste of time in performing mere clerical duties.

We are really sorry Mr Fletcher has allowed himself to

be made an actor in the miserable pageantry which has been gotten up at Faneuil Hall. He ought not to have been there, or ought not to have spoken as he has. He will lose his character for discretion. He ought to have remembered his disadvantageous position in Congress after he had talked about the unconstitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, when Mr John Sergeant, the great United States Bank Lawyer, said he had no doubt of the constitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, in which opinion he was sustained by nine-tenths of the members of the House of Representatives.

#### TO WHIG NIGHT TO FANEUIL HALL.

All the good citizens of Boston friendly to the Constitution and the Laws—to the maintenance of a sound and uniform Constitutional Currency—to the present incorrupt and economical administration of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT—to that preservation of our PUBLIC FAITH with all nations, savage as well as civilized, which has ever distinguished our DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS—and to the renovation of that prostrated business, and return of that banished prosperity of the country, which have barely escaped the atrocious machinations of a confederacy of foreign and domestic asuers, gamblers and office-hunters.

And all good citizens opposed to that lavish expenditure and corrupt mis-application of the public money, which, both in the State and in the City have increased the annual expenses of both, from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to HALF A MILLION—who are opposed to those new and empirical "experiments" in finance, by which a confederation of British bankers and federal borrowers have deluged the Union with a bankrupt paper currency—banished our Gold and Silver—swindled the People and their Government out of their just dues, and driven the banks of the Union into a suspension of specie payments—who are opposed to the attempts of the federalists to deprive Government of the means of obeying the law which requires the payment of specie, and when that law is faithfully obeyed, faithlessly denounces the Government for that obedience—to those members of Congress who greedily pocket their pay in gold and silver, and then reprobate their honest paymaster—to the warfare waged against the credit belonging to honest industry and regular dealings, the effect and object of which warfare are to give an incorporated aristocracy of paper-money-makers the power to build up their borrowers into mammoth monopolies of the business of the country, at the expense of productive labor, of real capital and all the holders of their dishonored paper—to the distribution of the public money for safe keeping, either with the U. S. Bank, which still withholds the seven millions of the people's money—or with any other irresponsible state corporations, dependent on the discretion of Directors, who may substitute their memorandum checks, for forty millions of the public treasure—to that ignominious system of fraud, duplicity, and treachery, habitually practised by the opposition, towards the Indian tribes within our borders, under such hollow pretenses—to all infractions of the Constitution, whether by construction, or gag-laws and mobism—to the increase of all patronage not emanating from the people, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, and the concentration of the great moneyed power of the republic, in the hands of the profligate President of a United States Bank—to the continuance of the disastrous state of things—the derangement of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and that paralysis of trade, brought on by an exploded and rotten paper system, which our bank rulers refuse to remedy, in order that they and their borrowers may be confirmed in the inordinate use of an irredeemable currency, by which they continue their monopoly of the markets, and keep up an artificial state of prices, while their paper is depreciated at the expense of the people; all which amounts to a virtual immunity from the common obligation of paying their debts, and the common duty of obeying the laws—to the dissemination and the prevalence of those detestable doctrines, and still more detestable practices, which, under the cover of whiggism, and its collateral branches of Charlatanism, strike at the foundation of Christian society, and threaten to pave the way for eventual despotism, over the ruins of all our free institutions and social enjoyments. To the success of intrigue and corruption, and the reign of Federal Hubug. And for all these reasons, are opposed most uncompromisingly, to the present infamous and incompetent opposition to the National Administration. All such, are invited to attend the Democratic Caucus, at Faneuil Hall, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past six o'clock, then and there, to give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which, in the days of Eustis, sent terror to the hearts of federalists, and made that faction quake through all its classes of venality.

The *Atlas* is trying to draw the whig party out of the old Hartford Convention jacket, but it will not come. H. G. Otis, Mr. Prescott, JUDGE WILDE, and Daniel Waldo, the only surviving members of that body in Massachusetts, are all violent whigs—supporters of Edward Everett, and the opponents of MARCUS MORTON. Thomas H. Perkins, William Sullivan, and H. G. Otis, Commissioners appointed by the Hartford Convention to visit Washington and ask Mr. MADISON to resign his office, are all violent whigs—supporters of Edward Everett, and opponents of MARCUS MORTON. Of the members deceased, viz: Hodijah Baylies, Joshua Thomas, Joseph Lyman, George Cabot, Nathan Dane, George Bliss and Timothy Bigelow, all, except the last, who died, we think, before the agitation of the question as to Mr. Monroe's successor, were strongly against the election of Crawford or Jackson, and sustained that of J. Q. Adams—thus it will be seen that the Adams party was, essentially, the Hartford Convention Party, and the surviving members of the Hartford Convention are the most prominent members of the present whig, alias federal party. It was the *Boston Courier*, one of the most able advocates of Edward Everett in the State, that declared its willingness to "live and die in the faith of the Hartford Convention."

The *Letter*, Judge Morton, THE LETTER!" This has been the *Atlas* outcry "these two or three days past." Othello never roared louder for "the handkerchief." The same paper asserts that it was the Judge's express injunction "not to let it get into the newspapers." It has got in, however, much to the discomfiture of his noisy calumniators—and the last sentence affords a striking contradiction to the above lie ten thousand of the *Atlas*—"I care not," says the frank and upright Judge, "by whom, or how far my opinions are known."

"Judge Morton—THE PEOPLE are highly obliged to you for a copy of that letter."

As the recent Chelsea Bank is frequently alluded to in the public journals, it is due to the citizens of Chelsea to say that the stigma arising from the delinquencies of that Bank should not be attached to them or their town. It is well understood in this quarter that the Chelsea Bank was owned and managed by individuals belonging to Boston.

We are really sorry Mr Fletcher has allowed himself to

GREAT VICTORY—GLORIOUS VICTORY! These have been the sounds with which the federalists have tried to sum the public ear, for the past few months. Suppose we examine a few of these "victories," and see if our opponents' triumphs are not something like the following who caught the Tartar.

In Pennsylvania, in Nov. 1836, the democratic majority was 4364—in Oct. last, it was 5587—democratic gain 3422.

In Maryland, the whig majority in Nov. 1836, was 3685—at the last election the democratic majority was 501—democratic gain 3936!.

In Vermont, the whig majority last Fall was 6954—this year it is 4321—democratic gain 2633.

In Georgia, last Nov., the whig majority was 2804—this year—allowing Gilmer's vote to be a test—as near as we can ascertain, it is 700—democratic gain 2100!

The whigs have gained in Maine, since 1834, 550

N. Jersey, 379

R. Island, 1000

In all, 1929

The democrats have gained in all 12,942—democratic net gain 11,013!

#### DEMOCRATS TAKE WARNING.

The federalists are leaving circulars, similar to the following at every house in the city—the annexed is a copy of the one used in Ward 7:

"THE WHIG VIGILANCE COMMITTEE are making preparations to bring out every Whig Voter in the Ward at the coming election.

They deem it a duty which Massachusetts owes her sister States that she should give a larger Whig Vote than ever.

#### BOSTON MUST DO HER SHARE.

As the Voting Lists are very imperfect, many names being left off and others wrongly printed, it is the duty of EVERY WHIG to go to the Mayor and Aldermen's Room and see that his own name is correctly borne upon the lists.

The Judges' Room, Eastern Wing of the Old Court House, is established as the WHIG HEAD QUARTERS for the Ward, and will be open EVERY EVENING till after the Election, where the Ward Lists, &c. are to be found.

The Committee of Vigilance would urge upon every Whig the importance of an early attendance at the Polls on Monday next.

Citizens having the right of suffrage, and who neglect the duty of exercising it, have no right to complain of mismanagement in the Government.

NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

Democrats of Boston, will you allow your enemies to trample you in the dust? Have you not as much zeal, spirit, and determination as your opponents? Arise yourselves then, and let your friends in the country see that "BOSTON WILL DO HER SHARE" toward electing MORTON and FOSTER.

"The men who manifest the greatest impetuosity in their opposition to the national government are those who, by knavery or gross prodigality, have involved themselves in difficulties that they cannot hope to rid themselves of, so long as moral honesty is recognized as the guiding principle of our government. For instance, if we fall in with any such worthies as the authors and finishers of the notorious Chelsea Bank, we are pretty sure to encounter a hot volley of Billingsgate against the government, and the existing order of things. We would have these termagants in pantaloons explain, fully and unreservedly, to those into whose minds they strive to infuse their own hatred of the government, what they are aiming at. Would they be easy if their craft could succeed in calling into power a crew that would so fit it as to pay off their debts by a direct tax on the labor of the country? Or would they ask, in addition, for a provision of law, making their fine little Chelsea pictures, and such like commodities, a legal tender in payment for government dues? The agitators won't have the frankness to explain their policy so fully as we wish them to—but we fear that such would be about the amount of the game, if the now free and independent people of this country were to allow themselves to be beguiled into the foul embraces of the modern whig faction. We should find out, too late, that our dearest rights and liberties were sacrificed for the benefit of a fraternity of sharpers, speculators and unprincipled office-seekers. Will the enlightened people lend themselves to hold up high gates for such fraud and roguery as the ringleaders of the panic faction seek to bring upon us? Never—no Never.

THE DEMOCRATS, are accused of keeping specie from the people. Where is the specie? Locked up in banks owned, nine-tenths of them, by the opposition. Why don't the people get hold of it? Because the whigs will not open the vaults where it is hoarded—because they keep the dollars for themselves, and give to the people their shinplasters! They cannot say that the government has the specie, for they are now twitting us that the Secretary had hard work to raise enough to pay the members of Congress—so, of course, it depends on the will of those who do possess it—THE WHIG BANKITES whether the people shall use silver or shinplasters.

#### HALLOO THERE!

In the name of reason, we would ask if Gov. EVERETT has not a sufficient supply of resident lawyers to weave the webs of sophistry for him, and to "make the worse appear the better reason?" Or why is it that pettifogging scouts from the Western Country are called into his service? The impudent interference of the loaing interlopers, (Bell & Co.) in our State elections, is an egregious insult to our citizens and a foul disgrace to our State. Such proceedings should arouse the indignation of every man possessing a spark of self-respect.

*Et tu Brutus!*—The Whig mobbites have been presented by their own Grand Jury. The Foreman recommends the citizens to try to "identify" future offenders. All the old federalists "of standing and respectability" will take care, and act accordingly.

Every surviving member of the HARTFORD CONVENTION, is opposed to the National Administration—and every one in Massachusetts in favor of Everett and and his willingness to "live and die in the faith of the Hartford Convention."

SHAY'S REBELLION AND PAPER MONEY.

The Rebellion of 1786 headed by Daniel Shays, and the ten cent Rebellion, of 1837, in which Abbott Lawrence, & himself, bear a much nearer resemblance in principle than in date. At Boston in 1837 they attempted to resist specie payments, and force the Government to take depreciated paper currency contrary to the Constitution of the Republic, and the laws of Congress. At Hatfield, in 1786, the followers of Shays—

"Voted, that this Convention recommend to the several towns in this County, that they instruct their representatives to use their influence in the next General Court to have EMITTED A BANK OF PAPER MONEY," &c. &c. Lowell Patriot.

Accident.—Mr James Dinegan, while drawing a handcart, in Washington street, yesterday, about 1 o'clock, was knocked down by the Omnibus "Gov. Brooks," the wheel passing directly over his knee, lacerating it in a shocking manner.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the store of E. & C. Noyes, on the corner of Sea and East streets was found to be on fire. The fire was extinguished after causing damage to the amount of about \$300.

The federalists have carried their ticket in the city of New York by 2519 majority. Whole number of votes 55,344. The New York Post, in commenting on the result, makes the following remarks—

"We have had the satisfaction of seeing a ticket, framed wholly of men professing those great and salutary principles of equal rights and equal laws which we have maintained so long through good report and evil report, selected and presented to the people, welcomed with enthusiasm, and supported by the polls by more than sixteen thousand votes. We have seen our party purged of those who filled it with contention, who seized hold of their organization, directed it to the furtherance of their own selfish purposes, brought scandal on the name of democrat, and finally landed us in a minority. With a party thus circumstanced, just cleared of its aristocratic incumbrances, and starting anew in the career of democratic principles, we have done well. We have formed a nucleus around which will soon gather the majority."

The Post, in alluding to the exultation of the federalists at their victory, says—

"There is a straining after effect that betrays conscious weakness. They know Tammany is unconquerable, and that with a majority of wards in our favor the next Common Council is within our grasp next Spring, when will commence a revolution sweeping away every vestige of the unprincipled and corrupt party now striving for power."

Taunton, Nov. 9, 1837.

*Friend Greene*—The aspect of "Old Bristol" never looked more favourable for the cause of democracy. From all parts of the county, I have a good report. New Bedford is wide awake, and will carry all before it for Morton and the democratic senators and representatives. Fall River has the steam on to the amount of two thousand horse power; as you will see by the Patriot of to-day.

The suddenly converted will have a glorious opportunity of "luxuriating" on the sweets of private life, and of cultivating "exotics" untroubled by the calls of "order," or the perplexities of the "previous question." Here we are, ripe for victory. The panic croakers are distracted by their own knavery and hypocrisy, and must yield to the overwhelming torrent of popular indignation, now gathering over them. *Old Bristol will do her duty.*

Yours, in haste,

#### WARD 6.

At a large and spirited meeting of democrats in Ward 6, held in the WARD ROOM, West Centre street, on

Thursday evening last, the following persons were selected as Vote Distributors and Rallied Committee—viz:

G. BAZIN, E. Littlefield, Prentiss, Whitney, Wyett, Richards, Seth Jacobs, E. A. Clarey, Wm. Wilkins, Madisou, Joseph C. Brochard, Robt Clouston, Joel Shipley, Mathew Bolles, Jr. Corbett Gould, Wm. Danials, E. Bradford, Stephen Jones, Job Loring, Jr. W. J. A. Bradford, Benja. Gadsue, Phillip Kelley, A. H. Clapp, John Marsh, Caleb Gardner, F. Stevens, Jeremiah Smith, A. Laing, Harrison Fay, Jonathan Davis, N. S. Greenleaf, Joseph Mann, William Smith, Perez G. Bowker, Noah Dodge, John Norris, J. B. Fellows, John Hopkin, F. Stratton, Ensign Sargent, Aaron Brigham, Asa Whitcomb, Loring Dunbar, Joseph L. Drew, Stockbridge Josselyn, A. W. Taxter, Jr. R. S. Roberts, Jr. Ethan A. Dewolf, Wm. Bowker, Charles Pike, Lewis Clark, Benjamin Foster.

The Committee of Vigilance would urge upon every Whig the importance of an early attendance at the Polls on Monday next.

Citizens having the right of suffrage, and who neglect the duty of exercising it, have no right to complain of mismanagement in the Government.

NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

Democrats of Boston, will you allow your enemies to trample you in the dust? Have you not as much zeal, spirit, and determination as your opponents? Ar



but broken promises, bad faith, bankrupt corporations, cheated creditors, and a ruined people!" Glorious result! Let Mr W. and his senatorial coadjutors, calmly seated amidst the ruins they have made, now joyfully contemplate the effs of their labors, and luxuriate in the destruction which their fatal ambition, and their indiscriminate opposition to all the best measures of the government have at last effected.

Mr Webster says again, "I know that the system of bank credit must always rest on a specie basis, and that it constantly needs to be strictly guarded, and properly restrained. But it would be to our everlasting reproach, it would be placing us below the general level of the intelligence of civilized states, to admit that we cannot contrive means to enjoy the benefit of bank circulation and of avoiding, at the same time, its dangers. Indeed, sir, no contrivance is necessary," &c. "While banks are bound to redem their bills, by paying gold and silver on demand," &c. "the currency is safe and convenient." Obstreto facts, woful experience, now show too well that Mr W. was mistaken. The present state of the banks and the currency, after only two or three short years, prove Mr Webster's theory to be mere theory. The practical knowledge and shrewdness of the administration foresaw what Mr Webster's theory told him could never take place. We are now, then, according to Mr W., "below the general intelligence of civilized states." We have *not* contrived to avoid the dangers" of a bank paper currency.

We quote only one more passage. "If we were driven back to an entire gold and silver currency, the necessary and inevitable consequence would be that all trade must fall into the hands of large capitalists. This is so plain, that no man of reflection can doubt it." Nobly ever thought of "driving us back to an *entire* gold and silver currency." But even if we were so driven back, the consequence would not necessarily follow, which he says would be inevitable. "This is so plain, that no man of reputation can doubt it." If the currency were specie, there would be, as there are now, retired capitalists, rich heirs, minors under guardianship, literary and charitable institutions with large funds, trustees of various kinds holding immense sums of money, and other possessors of inactive capital, whence, as was the case before banks and paper money were invented, the honest, enterprising, and industrious poor would obtain loans of capital, with which to prosecute trade and other business. So, also, the credit which one trader gives to another for merchandise, whether rich or poor, is in no way dependent on banks or bank bills. It has existed and would exist again with an entire specie currency. Now, those various kinds of funds are clothed in the form of bank capital, &c., and are thus loaned to traders, by banks. If banks did not exist, the same funds would be loaned through the medium of brokers, or trustees, or agents of some kind or other. They could not be annihilated. All this talk about the non-existence of credit in the case of specie currency, and the consequent prostration of the prosperity of the poor, is moonshine: there is no solidity in it. A child may almost see the utter inconclusiveness of such reasoning, and the least knowledge of former times will array *facts* in opposition to it. We do not mean to say that the bank system may not have *extended*, to a certain degree, loans and trade on credit, or that banks have not, in many respects, been beneficial to the poorer class of traders. They undoubtedly have. In many cases, too, on the other hand, they have operated injuriously. But that a *specie currency would do away with the credit system*, is by no means true.

It is quite amusing to hear Mr W. musing over the prospective loss of credit to the poor, and the consequent diminution of their business, when he and his party have so recently introduced the "cash-duty system," expressly for the purpose of diminishing the credit and the business of the poor trader!—It was then truly said, that by giving *credit for duties* the poor trader was furnished with a capital by government, by means of which he was enabled to extend his business further than suited the convenience of the rich trader and the rich manufacturer; so, in order to *diminish* that trade and credit, the scheme of *cash duties* was got up by Mr Webster's rich friends,—those kind, disinterested, souls, (so very fearful now that the poor traders should be injured!) on purpose to clip the wings of these same poor traders! This shows, with sufficient plainness, how much *real* sympathy these leading whigs have for the poor. **LET THE POOR BEWARE OF THEM.**

#### MR FLETCHER'S SPEECH.

We have not time, or room, prior to the Election, to present a full review of the Speech of Mr Fletcher, in Faneuil Hall, and it is probably unnecessary, as the principal topics contained in it, of national interest, have been fully discussed in Congress and the newspapers, and our readers have had the various subjects presented to them in every point of view. There is one matter, however, introduced by him, which, from his position could only be known by him, upon which we would say a few words. Mr Fletcher, in strong and impassioned language, denounces the Committee of Ways and Means as being under the direction of the Executive. He says, "I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House came to the House ready drawn from the Executive. The Representatives are mere machines. Every measure is an Executive measure"—and much more to the same purpose. Will it not surprise the hearers? Mr Fletcher if they are informed that scarcely one of the "important bills passed by the House," originated with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, of which he was a member, but were sent to the House by the Senate? And will they not be further astonished if they believe Mr Fletcher, that he, their Representative in Congress, in cases of so much importance as to induce him to say—"I solemnly warn you against this terrible concentration of power in the hands of the Executive—I see in it a most alarming danger, threatening the liberties of the country"—should have continued in Congress without uttering one word of protest or displeasure against this monstrous usurpation?

Whether the bills reported by Committees are prepared by the various Departments whose duties they affect or not, we do not know, but, sure we are, that, if, when Congress assembled for the express purpose of attending to the concerns of the Treasury Department, that branch of the Government had not been ready to present their wishes in some definite form, the whole country would have cried out shame on their culpable negligence. This is supposing that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had received the bills from the Executive, which Mr Fletcher would not have known, unless informed by the Chairman, which he does not say was the case. Does not every body know, also, that bills are drawn always for Committees when they wish it or cannot bestow the time or attention to the necessary technicalities? If Mr Fletcher does not know it, and perhaps he does not, as he never had any legislative experience, let him ask any one of the three-score representatives from Boston and they will tell him it is so. If the National Executive ever sent any bill to any Committee of the House of Representatives, it was only upon the ground of saving Committees the labor and waste of time in performing mere clerical duties.

We are really sorry Mr Fletcher has allowed himself to

be made an actor in the miserable pageantry which has been gotten up at Faneuil Hall. He ought not to have been there, or ought not to have spoken as he has. He will lose his character for discretion. He ought to have remembered his disadvantageous position in Congress after he had talked about the unconstitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, when Mr John Sergeant, the great United States Bank Lawyer, said he had no doubt of the constitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, in which opinion he was sustained by nine-tenths of the members of the House of Representatives.

**TO-MORROW NIGHT TO FANEUIL HALL.**

All the good citizens of Boston friendly to the Constitution and the Laws—to the maintenance of a sound and uniform Constitutional Currency—to the present incorrect and economical administration of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT—to that preservation of our PUBLIC FAITH with all nations, savage as well as civilized, which has ever distinguished our DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS—and to the renovation of that prostrated business, and return of that banished prosperity of the country, which have barely escaped the atrocious machinations of a confederacy of foreign and domestic asurers, gamblers and office-hunters.

And all good citizens opposed to that lavish expenditure and corrupt mis-application of the public money, which, both in the State and in the City have increased the annual expenses of both, from *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to HALF A MILLION*—who are opposed to those new and empirical "experiments" in finance, by which a confederation of British bankers and federal borrowers have deluged the Union with a bankrupt paper currency—banished our Gold and Silver—swindled the People and their Government out of their just dues, and driven the banks of the Union into a suspension of specie payments—who are opposed to the attempts of the federalists to deprive Government of the means of obeying the law which requires the payment of specie, and when that law is faithfully obeyed, faithlessly denounces the Government for that obedience—to those members of Congress who greedily pocket their pay in gold and silver, and then replace their honest paymaster—to the warfare waged against the credit belonging to honest industry and regular dealings, the effect and object of which warfare are to give an incorporated aristocracy of paper-money-makers the power to build up their borrowers into mammoth monopolies of the business of the country, at the expense of productive labor, of real capital and all the holders of their dishonored paper—to the distribution of the public money for safe keeping, either with the U. S. Bank, which still withholds the seven millions of the people's money—or with any other irresponsible state corporations, dependent on the discretion of Directors, who may substitute their memorandum checks, for forty millions of the public treasure to that ignominious system of fraud, duplicity, and treachery, habitually practised by the opposition, towards the Indian tribes within our borders, by denouncing the same policy now, which was recommended by their own federal administrations, and stirring up to bloody vengeance, those sons of the forest, under such hollow pretenses—to all infractions of the Constitution, whether by construction, or gag-laws and mobism—to the increase of all patronage not emanating from the people, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, and the concentration of the great moneyed power of the republic, in the hands of the profligate President of a United States Bank—to the continuance of the disastrous state of things—the derangement of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and that paralysis of trade, brought on by an exploded and rotten paper system, which our bank rulers refuse to remedy, in order that they and their borrowers may be confirmed in the inordinate use of an irredeemable currency, by which they continue their monopoly of the markets, and keep up an artificial state of prices, while their paper is depreciated at the expense of the people; all which amounts to a virtual immunity from the common obligation of paying their debts, and the common duty of obeying the laws;—to the dissemination and the prevalence of those detestable doctrines, and still more detestable practices, which, under the cover of *whiggism*, and its collateral branches of *Charlatanism*, strike at the foundation of Christian society, and threaten to pave the way for eventual despotism, over the ruins of all our free institutions and social enjoyments. To the success of intrigue and corruption, and the reign of *Federal Humbug*. And for all these reasons, are opposed *most uncompromisingly*, to the present infamous and incompetent opposition to the National Administration. All such, are invited to attend the Democratic Caucus, at Faneuil Hall, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past six o'clock, then and there to give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which, in the days of *Eustis*, sent terror to the hearts of federalism, and made that faction quake through all its classes of venality.

**THE DEMOCRATS**, are accused of keeping specie from the people. Where is the specie? Locked up in banks owned *nine-tenths* of them, by the opposition. Why don't the people get hold of it? Because the whigs will not open the vaults where it is hoarded—because they keep the *dollars* for themselves, and give to the people their *shinplasters*! They cannot say that the government has the specie, for they are now twitting us that the Secretary had hard work to raise enough to pay the members of Congress—so, of course, it depends on the will of those who do possess it—**THE WHIG BANKITES**—whether the people shall use silver or shinplasters.

**GREAT VICTORY—GLORIOUS VICTORY!** These have been the sounds with which the federalists have tried to stun the public ear, for the past few months. Suppose we examine a few of these "victories," and see if our opponents' triumphs are not something like the following who caught the *Tartar*.

In Pennsylvania, in Nov. 1836, the democratic majority was 4364—in Oct. last, it was 5857—democratic gain 342.

In Maryland, the whig majority in Nov. 1836, was 3685—at the last election the democratic majority was 301—democratic gain 3986!

In Vermont, the whig majority last Fall was 6954—this year it is 4321—democratic gain 2633.

In Georgia, last Nov. the whig majority was 2804—this year—allowing Gilmer's vote to be a test—as near as we can ascertain, it is 700—democratic gain 2100!

The whigs have gained in Maine, since 1834, 559

N. Jersey, 379

R. Island, 1000

In all, 1929

The democrats have gained in all 12,942—democratic net gain 11,013!

#### DEMOCRATS TAKE WARNING.

The federalists are leaving circulars, similar to the following at *every house* in the city—the annexed is a copy of the one used in Ward 7:—

**THE WHIG VIGILANCE COMMITTEE** are making preparations to bring out every Whig Voter in the Ward at the coming election.

They deem it a duty which Massachusetts owes her sister States that she should give a larger Whig Vote than ever.

#### BOSTON MUST DO HER SHARE.

As the Voting Lists are very imperfect, many names being left off and others wrongly printed, it is the duty of EVERY WHIG to go to the Mayor and Aldermen's Room and see that his own name is correctly borne upon the lists.

The Judges' Room, Eastern Wing of the Old Court House, is established as the WHIG HEAD QUARTERS for the Ward, and will open **EVERY EVENING** till after the Election, where the Ward Lists, &c. are to be found.

The Committee of Vigilance would urge upon every Whig the importance of an early attendance at the Polls Monday next.

Citizens having the right of suffrage, and who neglect the duty of exercising it, have no right to complain of mismanagement in the Government.

NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

**Democrats of Boston**, will you allow your enemies to trample you in the dust? Have you not as much zeal, spirit, and determination as your opponents? Arouse yourselves then, and let your friends in the country see that "BOSTON WILL DO HER SHARE" toward electing MORTON and FOSTER.

**The men who manifest the greatest impetuosity in their opposition to the national government are those who, by knavery or gross prodigality, have involved themselves in difficulties that they cannot hope to rid themselves of, so long as moral honesty is recognized as the guiding principle of our government. For instance—if we fall in with any such wretches as the authors and finishers of the notorious Chelsea Bank, we are pretty sure to encounter a hot volley of Billinggate against the government, and the existing order of things. We would have these termagants pantaloons explain, fully and unreservedly, to those into whose minds they strive to infuse their own hatred of the government, *what they are aiming at*. Would they be easy if their craft could succeed in calling into power a crew that would so fix its eyes to all infractions of the Constitution, whether by construction, or gag-laws and mobism—to the increase of all patronage not emanating from the people, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, and the concentration of the great moneyed power of the republic, in the hands of the profligate President of a United States Bank—to the continuance of the disastrous state of things—the derangement of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and that paralysis of trade, brought on by an exploded and rotten paper system, which our bank rulers refuse to remedy, in order that they and their borrowers may be confirmed in the inordinate use of an irredeemable currency, by which they continue their monopoly of the markets, and keep up an artificial state of prices, while their paper is depreciated at the expense of the people; all which amounts to a virtual immunity from the common obligation of paying their debts, and the common duty of obeying the laws;—to the dissemination and the prevalence of those detestable doctrines, and still more detestable practices, which, under the cover of *whiggism*, and its collateral branches of *Charlatanism*, strike at the foundation of Christian society, and threaten to pave the way for eventual despotism, over the ruins of all our free institutions and social enjoyments. To the success of intrigue and corruption, and the reign of *Federal Humbug*. And for all these reasons, are opposed *most uncompromisingly*, to the present infamous and incompetent opposition to the National Administration. All such, are invited to attend the Democratic Caucus, at Faneuil Hall, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past six o'clock, then and there to give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which, in the days of *Eustis*, sent terror to the hearts of federalism, and made that faction quake through all its classes of venality.**

**THE WHIGS**, are to the present infamous and incompetent opposition to the National Administration. All such, are invited to attend the Democratic Caucus, at Faneuil Hall, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past six o'clock, then and there to give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which, in the days of *Eustis*, sent terror to the hearts of federalism, and made that faction quake through all its classes of venality.

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**THE WHIGS**, are to the present infamous and incompetent

BANGOR, Nov 5—Arr Ranger, Mary Jane, Consul, Paris and New Sally, Thomaston.  
6th—Arr Counselor, Lenity, Groton, Franklin Abaco, Royal Welcome, Clarissa, Champion, Columbia, Seven Sisters, Ontario, Marcus, Packet, Eliza, Maine, Mexican, Wm & Henry, Appomattox, Ruse, all in Boston.

AUGUSTA, Nov 3—Arr Fame and Support, Boston; 5th, Herald, Health, Hope, Delta, and Consul, do.

GARDINER, Nov 4—Arr Hel, N Haven; Bunker Hill, & Caroline, Boston; 5th, Shipwright, and Isabella, do.

NANTUCKET, Nov 4—Arr Palestine, Brayton N Orleans, PROVIDENCE, Nov 9—Arr Dispatch, Nickerson, Boston.

HARTFORD, Nov 9—Sailed for New Haven.

NEW YORK, Nov 9—Arr Fame and Support, Boston; 5th, Cl St. Lawrence, Bunker, Batavia, Montauk, Harkins, Po Island; Wm Franklin, Ls; Eclipse, St Johns, Fl.

8th—Cl Sampson, Burgess, London; Gondola, Reine, Charleston; Convoy, Crowell, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 8—Arr Cld, Laney, Young, Havana; Fountain, Novwood, Gloucester; May Fower, Hartford.

RICHMOND, Nov 6—Arr Cornelia, Sears, Boston.

WILLINGHAM, NC, Oct 26—Arr Delight, Collins, Antigone, 1st, Antigone, Ward, do.

NEW YORK—Arr President, Winslow, Matanzas, Cld 2d, Sarah Ann, Herrick, Surtees; Cohasset, Howes, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Nov 10—Arr Pleinmont, Lowell, Bath; Amazon, N London, Nov 12; Eclipse, New Bedford, via Savannah.

5th—Sailed, Pandion, Drury, 1st, Eddington, Colcord, Portsmouth, NH; Penobscot, Georgetown.

SAVANNAH, Nov 3—Arr Mary Kimball, Worcester, Thomas, Romulus, Providence; Ayer, Middletown, Cld, Lanes, Alexander, Liverpool; Roman, Davis, Boston; Engle, Wy Le Havre.

He now ship Angelique, f/n New York; brig Abigail, fm St Mary's for New Bedford, in distress, with loss of boat, sail, &c., and a part of mate sick.

MOBILE, Oct 31—Arr Louis, New York.

NEW YORK—Arr Emerald, Davis, New York.

APALACHICOLA, Oct 31—Arr Indiana, Dugue, New York; Bohan, do.

Arr 13th, Warbler, Pratt, New York.

ST MARY'S, Oct 26—Arr America, Kingsley, fm Savannah; Chase, New York.

TAMPA BAY—In port about Oct 28, brig Euros, and Lenet, dist; sch Mary Jane, do. Below, Jefferson, in Norfolk, and Vieques, in New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 31—Arr Sanator, Stacey, Boston; Deudon, Winsor, do; Matukeet, D. E. Boston; Eleanor, Childs, Marcella; Leonore, Lunt, Tampa Bay; Elizabeth, Thayer, and Apollo, Hardin, Portsmouth; Loacher, Howe, Warren, RI; Prudence, Curtis, Do. ton or Nautilus, Briggs, Georges, Con, Tucker, and 2 others in the river. Ships Norway, Empire, and 2 others at the Passes.

Claude d'Orleans, Richardson, Liverpool; Margaret, Smith, New York.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons having demands that have not been handled in, against the BOSTON AND PORTSMOUTH STEAMBOAT CO., are requested to present them immediately to Ernest Colman, at the N. E. Coffee House.

6th 602w1s E. C. ANDREWS, Clerk.

#### MAIL RAIL LINE—FOR NEW YORK.

The elegant and swift steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Conroy, will leave Providence THIS DAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to meet the boat which leaves the depot at 12 noon.

Passengers in this boat usually arrive in New York in time to take the Philadelphia boat, which, on Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Block ISLAND, will leave on Tuesday. For further information, inquire of R. L. PORTER, 47 Court St.

111 602w1s

#### FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

—This Day, —

The superior fast sailing ship ADRIAN, 800 tons gross, J. L. Rogers, master—is now loading at the end of Central wharf and will sail as above, to succeed the Tarquin.

For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to JOHN FAIR, 100 & WILLIAM LINCOLN, No. 26 Central wharf.

Shippers will please send receipts with their goods. Steam always taken by this line, at the Balize. The first class ship Victoria will succeed the Adrian.

is 602w1s

#### FOR NEW ORLEANS—REGULAR LINE.

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The superior fast sailing ship ADRIAN, 800 tons gross, J. L. Rogers, master—is now loading at the end of Central wharf and will sail as above, to succeed the Tarquin.

For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to JOHN FAIR, 100 & WILLIAM LINCOLN, No. 26 Central wharf.

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#### TREMONT THEATRE.

1st Night of MISS ELLEN TREE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,  
Will be performed the Comedy of  
A BOLD STROKE FOR A BUSBAND

Don Julio Murdock  
Don Carlos Clegg  
Caesar Johnson  
Dona Oliva Miss Tree  
Victoria Mrs Houpt

To conclude with the drama of  
THE FORTY THIEVES

Ali Baba Mrs Sheridan  
Cogia Johnson  
Gogia Mrs Sheridan

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain will rise at 6.

Prices—Box 75cts—3d Tier 50cts—Pit 50cts—Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

2d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

3d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

4d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

5d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

6d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

7d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

8d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

9d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

10d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

11d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

12d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

13d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

14d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

15d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

16d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

17d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

18d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

19d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

20d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

21d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

22d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

23d Box 75cts—3d Tier 75cts. Pit 50cts. Gallery 25

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 past 6.

